

## States with Undesignated **Glucagon Laws**

Recently, some states have passed undesignated glucagon laws, also called standing order laws, to enable schools to stock glucagon. These laws allow glucagon (an emergency treatment for severe hypoglycemia—when blood glucose drops dangerously low) to be prescribed and acquired by schools without a student-specific prescription. Undesignated glucagon can help ensure children with diabetes in schools have access to this potentially lifesaving emergency treatment, even when they may not have their own glucagon device available at school due to an expired kit or the glucagon has not been delivered to the clinic.

This document covers state rules on undesignated glucagon in schools and may not include all the relevant rules and important details. While the American Diabetes Association® (ADA) strives to provide current information, laws and resources can frequently change. This information is not legal advice and professional legal advice should be sought as needed.

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### **Arizona: A.R.S. §15-344.01**

- ▶ **What type of undesignated glucagon is allowed?**
  - All. No restrictions listed.
- ▶ **How to acquire undesignated glucagon?**
  - Needs a standing order/prescription. A school district governing board or a charter school governing body may annually request a standing order (prescription) from the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health Services, the Chief Medical Officer of a county health department, a physician, a nurse practitioner, or a physician assistant.
  - May accept monetary donations for or apply for grants to purchase glucagon, or may participate in third-party programs to obtain at no cost, fair market price, or reduced price.
- ▶ **Who can administer undesignated glucagon?**
  - School nurse, voluntary diabetes care assistant, or other licensed health care provider with proper authority such as a physician or physician assistant.
- ▶ **Other information:**
  - Employees or contractors of the school who implement or are part of a Diabetes Medical Management Plan (DMMP) must provide a written statement signed by a health professional attesting they have received proper glucagon training.

## **District of Columbia: D.C. Law 25-124**

- ▶ **What type of undesignated glucagon is allowed?**
  - All. No restrictions listed.
- ▶ **How to acquire undesignated glucagon?**
  - D.C. Health will distribute, replace, and monitor the stock of glucagon at no cost to public and public charter schools.
- ▶ **Who can administer undesignated glucagon?**
  - Any employee or agent of a public assistant school who is properly certified and trained in emergency glucagon administration through D.C. Health.
- ▶ **Other information:**
  - Certified employees may bring undesignated emergency medications on field trips or excursions.
  - Schools must notify the Department of Health within one day of administering undesignated glucagon to a student.
  - Schools are **required** to have a supply of undesignated glucagon.

## **Florida: HB 597**

- ▶ **What type of undesignated glucagon is allowed?**
  - Any glucagon rescue therapy approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) that does not require reconstitution. This includes nasal spray and pre-filled injectable glucagon.
- ▶ **How to acquire undesignated glucagon?**
  - Needs a prescription. May request a prescription from a county health department or an authorized health care professional. A pharmacist can dispense a supply of glucagon with a valid prescription.
  - A school district or public school may enter into arrangements with a manufacturer or supplier to obtain glucagon free of charge, at fair market price, or reduced price. May accept donated glucagon, obtain monetary donations, or apply for grants to purchase glucagon.
- ▶ **Who can administer undesignated glucagon?**
  - A school nurse or trained school personnel shall administer glucagon to students only if they have successfully completed training and believe in good faith that the student is experiencing a hypoglycemic emergency.
- ▶ **Other information:**
  - Immediately after administering undesignated glucagon, an employee of the public school must call for emergency assistance and notify the school nurse and the student's parent or guardian.

## **Georgia: O.C.G.A. § 20-2-779(d.1)**

- ▶ **What type of undesignated glucagon is allowed?**
  - Any FDA-approved glucagon rescue therapy that does not require reconstitution. This includes nasal spray and pre-filled injectable glucagon.
- ▶ **How to acquire undesignated glucagon?**
  - Needs a prescription. An authorized physician, advanced practice registered nurse, and a physician assistant may prescribe undesignated glucagon in the name of a public or private school.
  - May enter into arrangements with the manufacturer of approved glucagon or third-party supplies of glucagon to obtain the products free of charge, at fair market price, or reduced prices.
- ▶ **Who can administer undesignated glucagon?**
  - The school nurse or trained diabetes personnel may administer glucagon.
- ▶ **Other information:**
  - Schools must designate an employee or agent trained in the possession and administration of glucagon to be responsible for storage, maintenance, and distribution.

## **Illinois: 105 ILCS 145/27**

- ▶ **What type of undesignated glucagon is allowed?**
  - All. No restrictions listed.
- ▶ **How to acquire undesignated glucagon?**
  - A physician, a physician assistant who has prescriptive authority under Section 7.5 of the Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987, or an advanced practice registered nurse who has prescriptive authority under Section 65-40 of the Nurse Practice Act may prescribe undesignated glucagon in the name of the school to be maintained for use when necessary.
- ▶ **Who can administer undesignated glucagon?**
  - A school nurse or delegated care aide authorized to administer undesignated glucagon.
- ▶ **Other information:**
  - Must keep in a secure location immediately accessible to the school nurse or delegated care aide. If used, must notify the school nurse, parent or guardian, and health care

## **Maine: 20 Maine Revised Statutes § 6308**

- ▶ **What type of undesignated glucagon is allowed?**
  - An FDA-approved glucagon rescue therapy that does not require reconstitution in a dosage form that can be rapidly administered to the patient in an emergency, including prefilled injectable or nasally administered glucagon.
- ▶ **How to acquire undesignated glucagon?**
  - Needs prescription from a health care provider with authority to prescribe.
  - Not specified if a school may receive donated glucagon.
- ▶ **Who can administer undesignated glucagon?**
  - A school nurse or unlicensed school personnel may administer an undesignated ready-to-use glucagon rescue therapy to a student with a known diagnosis of diabetes if the student's prescribed glucagon is not available on site or has expired.
- ▶ **Other information:**
  - Undesignated glucagon may also be used on field trips or excursions.
  - Immediately after the administration of undesignated glucagon, a school employee shall call for emergency assistance, notify the school nurse, and follow the emergency action plan.

## **Ohio: ORC Section 3313.7115**

- ▶ **What type of undesignated glucagon is allowed?**
  - Injectable or nasally administered glucagon.
- ▶ **How to acquire undesignated glucagon?**
  - A licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs must issue a prescription for the drug. A license health professional can also personally furnish the glucagon to the school. Alternatively, the district's superintendent may obtain a prescriber-issued protocol that includes definitive orders for injectable or nasally administered glucagon and the dosages to be administered.
  - May accept donations from a wholesale distributor or manufacturer and may accept monetary donations from any person to purchase glucagon.
- ▶ **Who can administer undesignated glucagon?**
  - It is up to the school district board to adopt policies governing the use of glucagon, including specifying the individuals employed under contract with the district board, in addition to a school nurse or athletic trainer, who may access and use undesignated glucagon.
- ▶ **Other information:**
  - Schools are encouraged to maintain, at all times, at least two doses of glucagon.
  - Assistance from an emergency medical service provider must be requested immediately after undesignated glucagon is administered.

## **Oklahoma: Ok. Stat. § 1210.196.9**

- ▶ **What type of undesignated glucagon is allowed?**
  - All. No restrictions listed.
- ▶ **How to acquire undesignated glucagon?**
  - A school district board of education may elect to stock glucagon.
  - Must have a licensed physician with prescriptive authority write a prescription.
  - Not specified if a school may receive donated glucagon.
- ▶ **Who can administer undesignated glucagon?**
  - A school nurse, a school employee trained by a health care professional, or a volunteer diabetes care assistant.
- ▶ **Other information:**
  - Inform in writing, the parent or legal guardian of each student with a DMMP that an authorized individual may administer (with parent/guardian consent) undesignated glucagon to a student with diabetes if the authorized individual believes in good faith that the student is having a hypoglycemia emergency or if the student's prescribed glucagon is not available or expired.
  - If a student is believed to be having a hypoglycemic emergency, a school employee shall contact 911 and contact the parent or legal guardian as soon as possible.

## **South Dakota: SD Codified L § 13-33A-12**

- ▶ **What type of undesignated glucagon is allowed?**
  - Only nasal glucagon is permitted.
- ▶ **How to acquire undesignated glucagon?**
  - Must be prescribed by a licensed health care professional in the name of a school district or non-public school.
  - Can be dispensed or distributed by a licensed health care professional.
  - Not specified whether donations are permitted.
- ▶ **Who can administer undesignated glucagon?**
  - A school nurse or authorized school employee who has received proper training may administer nasal glucagon to a student experiencing severe hypoglycemia if there is documentation from a physician that the student has diabetes, consent from the parent or guardian, and if the student's prescribed glucagon is not available or expired.

## **Virginia: Va. Code § 22.1-274.2**

- ▶ **What type of undesignated glucagon is allowed?**
  - Nasal or injectable glucagon.
- ▶ **How to acquire undesignated glucagon?**
  - Any school board may accept donations of nasal or injectable glucagon from a wholesale distributor of glucagon or donations of money from any individual to purchase nasal or injectable glucagon.
  - If school boards choose to stock undesignated glucagon, they must have guidance outlining the conditions under which doses of undesignated glucagon shall be stored, replaced, and disposed.
  - Must be prescribed by a practitioner who is authorized pursuant to §§ **54.1-3303** and **54.1-3408** to issue a prescription.
- ▶ **Who can administer undesignated glucagon?**
  - A school nurse or other employee trained in the administration of nasal and injectable glucagon.
- ▶ **Other information:**
  - If a school chooses to maintain a supply of undesignated glucagon, it must have a supply of at least two doses.

## **Wisconsin: Wis. Stat. § 118.294**

- ▶ **What type of undesignated glucagon is allowed?**
  - FDA-approved glucagon for the treatment of severe hypoglycemia in a dosage form that can be rapidly administered to a patient with diabetes in a hypoglycemic emergency.
- ▶ **How to acquire undesignated glucagon?**
  - Must be prescribed by a physician, an advanced practice nurse prescriber, or a physician assistant.
  - Not specified whether donations are permitted.
- ▶ **Who can administer undesignated glucagon?**
  - Any licensed health care professional with proper authority, an authorized school bus operator, a school employee or volunteer, a county children with disabilities education board employee or volunteer, or a cooperative educational service agency employee or volunteer.
- ▶ **Other information:**
  - If undesignated glucagon is used, school personnel shall report the administration as soon as practicable by calling 911, and notify the school nurse, the student's parent or guardian, and the student's health care provider, if known.